

29, 30. Montreal, 2, 5, 12, 13, 21, 22. Rockcliffe, 14, 22, 26. Toronto, 4, 12, 13, 26. Port Stanley, 13, 24, 26, 28. Saugeen, 26. Parry Sound, 1, 12, 26. Port Arthur, 18, 29. Winnipeg, 15, 22, 24. Minnedosa, 25, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 28. Qu'Appelle, 12, 15, 22, 23, 24. Medicine Hat, 8, 11, 16, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30. Swift Current, 11, 18, 19, 20, 25. Calgary, 5, 17. Banff, 26. Prince Albert, 13, 22. Edmonton, 2, 15, 21, 23, 24.

Auroras were reported as follows: Father Point, 17, 18, 29. Quebec, 16, 17, 29. Montreal, 1, 6, 20. Rockcliffe, 28. Winnipeg, 1, 13, 24, 28, 29. Minnedosa, 13, 17. Medicine Hat, 28, 29.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

The *extreme and average stages of water* in the rivers during the current month are given in Table VII, from which it appears that the only river that reached the danger line was the Willamette, which was highest on the 1st, after which it slowly

fell to the end of the month, when it was 4 feet below the danger line. The stages of water in the Ohio and its tributaries have been so low as to seriously interfere with navigation.

METEOROLOGY AND MAGNETISM.

For general remarks relative to this subject see page 7 of the REVIEW for January, 1895.

The comparison of the air temperature with magnetic horizontal force is shown in detail on Chart V, and the special features of the June curves are as follows:

The corrections for slope to Salt Lake City group of temperatures is —1. For reduction to a zero base line the mean temperature variation is corrected by —3 and the magnetic force by —9. The pressures for June are set back one day as in April.

STATE WEATHER SERVICES.

The following notes are compiled from the reviews for June published by the services of the respective States:

Alabama.—The month opened quite warm, the temperature ranging as high as 100° in northeastern portions on the 2d, after which it steadily decreased and was generally slightly below the normal during the last half of the month. Rain was frequent and, as a rule, in heavy showers, confined mostly to the southwest, northwest, and west-central portions, though enough rain fell in the eastern portions. A number of heavy and damaging hailstorms occurred in central and northeast central portions on the 11th and 12th. The average temperature was 77.5°, or 0.3° less than the normal; the total rainfall was 5.45 inches, or 0.65 above normal.

Arizona.—The average temperature, 76°, was about 1° below the normal. The highest temperature reported was 100° at Yuma on the 23d, Peoria and Dudleyville on the 26th. The lowest, 31°, occurred on the 1st at Fort Apache. The average total rainfall was 0.11 of an inch, or 0.25 of an inch less than normal. Thunder was reported on the 5th, 7th, 8th, 23d, 27th, and 28th.

Arkansas.—The monthly mean temperature was 76.0°, or about normal. The first week was favorable for plant growth and the cultivation of all crops, but on the 8th general showers commenced and continued at short intervals during the ensuing twelve days, being very heavy in many localities on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th; the month closed with another rainy period. These abundant rains prevented farmers from cleaning their crops, and in consequence grass and weeds made rapid growth. Cotton on lowlands was much damaged by water and grass; the plant was growing too rank and generally not fruiting well, and in some localities was drowned out. Much wheat and oats damaged by rain and harvesting delayed. The average precipitation for the State was 5.94 inches, 1.69 above normal. The rainfall was heaviest over the central and southeastern portions and lightest in the northeast portion. The greatest amount at any station was 13.06 inches at Madding, Jefferson County, and the least, 1.15 inch, at Osceola, Mississippi County.

California.—The average temperature was 70°, or 0.8° below the normal. The highest temperature reported was 123°, at Volcano Springs, on the 23d, and the lowest, 20°, at Bodie, on the 1st. The average precipitation was 0.01 of an inch, or 0.30 of an inch below normal. Thunder and lightning were reported at San Jacinto and Yreka on the 27th, and at Susanville on the 19th, 20th, and 24th.

Colorado.—The month was cooler than the average, the mean temperature being 59.4°, or nearly 3° less than the normal. The deficiency was most marked over the north-central section, the upper Arkansas Valley, and the western border counties. The highest temperatures were recorded generally on the 16th, 23d, and 24th; the maximum, 102°, occurring at Crook, Logan County, on the 24th; the lowest occurred principally on the 3d, 4th, and 18–19th, the minimum, 12°, being recorded at Breckinridge, Summit County, on the 5th. The average precipitation for the State was 2.39 inches, or twice the normal amount. Over the Divide and the north-central portion the rainfall was unusually heavy; an excess also occurred in the extreme northeastern, southeastern, and western border counties. Less than the normal amount was recorded in the upper Rio Grande Valley and the lower Arkansas basin, a decided deficiency being reported from Otero, Bent, and Prowers counties.

Connecticut.—(See *New England*.)

Delaware.—(See *Maryland*.)

Florida.—The average temperature was 79.8°, which is 0.6° below the normal. The highest daily, 99°, was reported from Clermont and Plant City on the 22d and from Earnestville on two or more dates, not

specified. The lowest, 57°, occurred at Green Cove Springs and Plant City on the 20th. The average total precipitation, 4.46 inches, is 1.56 less than the normal. The greatest rainfall, 9.83 inches, was reported from Avon Park.

Georgia.—The month was not marked by any unusual weather conditions, but local thunderstorms were quite frequent, and in some localities property was destroyed by the high winds, and several persons either killed or injured by wind or lightning. The average temperature, 78°, varied but 0.1° from the normal. The average total rainfall, 3.91 inches, was, however, nearly one inch below the normal amount. The rains were generally local in their character and the monthly amount reported from Union Point, 8.88 inches, was the greatest and 1.52 inch from Milledgeville the least.

Idaho.—The month was characterized by very changeable weather over the greater portion of the State; it opened with showers, accompanied by unusually cold and disagreeable weather, which continued only a few days, the temperature gradually rising until the 5th, when another period of wet weather began and continued until the 8th. The rainfall during the remainder of the month was very light and poorly distributed, except over the northern half of the State, where showers were the rule from the 14th to the 17th. Severe frosts were reported in many localities, principally in the southern section, from the 8th to the 11th, and the 15th to the 18th, the latter period being the coldest of the month; the warmest period was from the 27th to 30th.

Illinois.—The mean for the month, 74.8°, was 3.8° above the normal temperature. Drought added severely to the great heat and caused vegetation to struggle for existence. Corn, a warm weather plant, did fairly well in most parts, but all other cultivated crops suffered severely. The heat wave continued with slight interruption until the 11th, and a second one began on the 16th and continued until the 25th; the remaining five days were comparatively cool. The highest temperature recorded during the month, 107°, occurred at Olney on the 3d. Only one cool wave of importance visited the State—that of the 5th and 6th—when the lowest temperatures were generally recorded; a very light frost occurred in a few north and northeast counties the same morning. A minimum temperature of 39° was reported for Wheaton on the 6th. The precipitation was generally deficient, that for the State as a whole showed a deficiency of 1.80 inch. The drought was severest in the northern section, where the deficiency of rainfall exceeded 2.50 inches. The thunderstorms of the 11th and 25th developed marked intensity; in many localities they bordered on the tornado and caused considerable damage to trees, buildings, and growing crops.

Indiana.—Continued warm, fair weather prevailed during the month, interrupted only on a very few days by showers. The mean temperature showed an excess above the normal everywhere, that for the State being 2.3°. The greatest excess occurred in the northern portion, where it reached 2.6°. Drought still continued at most stations, precipitation occurring only on a very few days; a few stations were relieved temporarily, but the rains, mostly in small amounts, were badly distributed. The average amount of precipitation for the State, 2.75 inches, was 1.26 inches less than normal. Thunderstorms formed on several days; most of them were moderate and of small extent; those of the 1st, 23d, and 25th were accompanied by hail at some stations. The dry, warm, fair weather was exceedingly favorable for harvesting; but all growing crops suffered more or less because of little or no rain.

Iowa.—The month was exceptionally favorable for all crops, except in some of the eastern counties, where the rainfall was far below the monthly average. In about five-sixths of the State the weather was generally all that could be desired. The mean temperature for the State was 69.7°, about 0.5° above the normal. The average rainfall was 4.32 inches, which is 0.63 of an inch below normal. Light frosts were

reported in various places on the 27th and 28th, but no damage to crops resulted.

Kansas.—The average temperature was 71.7°, which was 1.1° below the normal. The western half of the State was cooler than usual, while the eastern half, except the northeastern counties, was warmer than the average. The rainfall for the State, 5.01 inches, was 1.07 inch above the normal. It was above the normal in the western half of the State and generally deficient in the eastern division and eastern counties of the middle division. A tornado was reported on the 17th.

Kentucky.—The mean temperature for the State, 75.9°, was less than half a degree in excess of the normal. The first three days were the warmest of which there is any record for the first decade of June; this warm spell was succeeded by a relatively cooler one, covering the period from the 5th to the 8th. The distribution of precipitation throughout the State was very uneven, and the average, 3.63 inches, was about 0.50 of an inch below the normal. Generally the conditions were highly favorable to all agricultural interests.

Louisiana.—The average mean temperature, 79.6°, was just one-half a degree above the normal, and the rainfall, 7.73 inches, 1.50 of an inch in excess of the normal amount for June. The rice crop was particularly fortunate, since with the low stage of rivers and streams this crop would have suffered severely and been very expensive to the planters, had the month been other than it was. The reverse may be said of cotton, corn, and other crops, which would have been in far better condition had drier and more sunshiny weather prevailed. South Louisiana gives an average sunshine 6 per cent greater than normal, with an excess of four days more rain than in a normal June; North Louisiana, on the other hand, had about 9 per cent less sunshine than usual, and an excess of three more days of rain.

Maine.—(See *New England*.)

Maryland.—The mean temperature was 73.3°, or 0.7° above, and the precipitation, 3.92 inches, or 0.77 of an inch in excess of the normal. Thunderstorms were frequent and hail was reported from Denton and Dover on the 24th.

Massachusetts.—(See *New England*.)

Michigan.—The mean temperature was 68.5°, or 2.6° above the normal. It was also above the normal in each section of the State as follows: Upper peninsula, 1.6°; northern counties, 3.1°; central counties, 2.9°; and southern counties, 3.0°. There was a decided fall in temperature on the night of the 28th, some stations in the interior portion of the State and over the northern counties reporting a light frost. The average total precipitation, 1.37 inch, or 2.59 inches less than the normal for June. It was also below the normal in each section as follows: Upper peninsula, 1.04; northern counties, 2.15; central counties, 2.60; and southern counties, 3.08; the deficiency being especially marked over the lower peninsula.

Minnesota.—The average temperature was 64.6°, or 1.8° below, and the precipitation, 4.37 inches, or 0.74 of an inch in excess of normal. The temperature deficiency was greatest in the north, and from thence it became less as the extreme southeast corner of the State was approached, until finally the conditions were reversed and warmer temperatures than usual prevailed. Rainfall departures from the normal in some sections were extraordinarily large, but the general average shows the rather small excess for the State. The month was very favorable in advancing the condition of small grain. The plants stood nicely, the stands were generally good, and the growth healthy. This was largely due to the cool spell which prevailed during the last half of the month; it had, however, a retarding contrary effect on corn growth, although otherwise the crop appeared to be fairly healthy and vigorous.

Mississippi.—The mean temperature was 78.7°, 0.4° lower than normal. The highest daily temperature was 103°, reported at Vaiden on the 2d, while the lowest, 43°, was reported from Corinth, on the 7th. The warmest period was from the 1st to 3d and from the 23d to 28th. The coolest days were from the 6th to 8th. The record of highest temperature at Vicksburg during the first decade of June was broken; the maximum on the 2d reached 97°, or 1° higher than the 96° observed on June 6, 1885. The average monthly precipitation was 6.34 inches, or 2.06 inches in excess of the normal. Heavy rains fell on the coast counties and in the east-central and west-central portions of the State. The rainfall was somewhat above the normal in all portions except in the extreme northern part, where the least amounts occurred. Excessive rain occurred as follows: 10.60 inches at Biloxi on the 15th; 2.88 inches at Greenville on the 16th; 2.65 inches at Leona on the 18th; 2.78 inches at Water Valley on the 18th; and 2.60 inches at Waynesboro on the 16th. Thunderstorms were frequently reported; hail was reported but from one station, Briers, on the 8th.

Missouri.—In the central and southeast sections the mean temperature of the month was very near the normal. In the southwest section it was 1.3° below, in the northwest 1.6° below, and in the northeast 1.7° above the normal. The mean temperature for the State was 73.2°, or 0.3° below the normal. The average precipitation was considerably above the normal in all sections, the excess ranging from 0.72 of an inch in the southeast section to 1.23 inch in the southwest, the average rainfall for the State, 5.74 inches, was 0.98 of an inch above the normal. The long drought was thoroughly broken, and

although the rains came too late to be of very great benefit to the wheat crop, oats improved wonderfully, meadows and pastures revived, cisterns and stock ponds were filled. In many of the central and southern counties the heavy rains during the last decade of the month delayed farm work and caused considerable damage to grain in shock. Thunderstorms occurred in some portions of the State on every day except the 2d, 5th, 6th, and 7th. Hailstorms occurred on the 3d, 4th, 12th, 14th, 17th, and from 22d to 28th, and in a few localities injured the crops and fruit very much. High winds also did considerable damage to crops and buildings in a few counties.

Montana.—The mean temperature for the month was 57°, about 4° below the average. The highest daily temperature was 106° at Libby on the 29th, and the lowest, 21°, at Kipp on the 9th. The average monthly precipitation was 2.67 inches, which is 0.24 inch below the normal. The greatest amount, 5.70 inches, was reported from Glendive.

Nebraska.—The month was somewhat cooler than normal, with about the usual extremes of temperature for this season of the year, and with rainfall somewhat above the normal. The mean temperature for the State was 67.6°, 1.9° below the average. The highest daily temperature, 110°, was reported from York on the 24th, and the lowest, 34°, at Lodge Pole on the 17th. The average precipitation was 4.67 inches, which is 0.74 of an inch above the normal. The heaviest rainfall occurred in the northeastern section, where the average was 5.91 inches. The least was in the western section, and averaged 3.46 inches. The largest rainfall reported from any one station was 9.90 inches at Broken Bow, and the least was 1.21 at Franklin. Light frost was reported on the 18th at Hay Springs, Kennedy, and Nesbit.

Nevada.—The mean temperature for the month was 61.9°, or 0.1° below the normal. The highest daily temperature, 109°, occurred at St. Thomas on the 25th and other days, and the lowest, 14°, at Stofiel on the 18th. The average precipitation was 0.13 of an inch, or 0.39 below the normal, only about one-third as much rain as usual having fallen. The northern tier of counties suffered from the drought. The month was not as good as usual for growing crops. The lack of precipitation, prevalence of high winds, and in some portions of the State, low temperatures, made agriculture rather unsuccessful. The crops in northern and central Humboldt County were generally in fair condition; in Nye, White Pine, Churchill, and Lander counties, average; but the ranges are drying up, and stock is not in as good condition as last year.

New England.—The average temperature was 66.5°, or 1.4° above the normal. The departures from the normal were generally least along the coast and greatest in the interior. At Portland, Me., there was a slight deficiency, but elsewhere an excess was experienced. The 2d was generally the hottest day of the month, but in the northern sections, the 11th and 20th. The lowest temperature was generally on the 8th in the north, and the 17th in the south. The average precipitation was 2.50 inches, 0.60 of an inch less than the normal. In western sections the streams have been lower than usual, and over the greater part of New England there was a lack of rainfall from the 5th to 25th. Grass on highlands was injured; potatoes were especially affected, but the rain at the end of the month prevented all further danger from drought, and gave a new start to grass on lowlands.

New Hampshire.—(See *New England*.)

New Jersey.—The mean temperature for the State was 71.7°, or 2.3° above the normal, and 1.1° above the mean for the corresponding month of 1894. The maximum, 103°, was recorded at Blairstown on the 3d, and the minimum, 39°, at Charlottsburgh on the 8th. The average precipitation was 3.24 inches, or 0.74 of an inch less than the usual amount for June, and 0.96 of an inch more than fell during the corresponding month last year. Precipitation was quite general throughout the State, and fell in four well-proportioned periods. Thunderstorms were numerous. Light frost was reported at Waretown, Ocean County, on the 8th.

New Mexico.—The temperature during the month averaged a little below the normal. The highest daily temperature, 106°, was reported from Rincon on the 26th, and the lowest, 29°, at Monero, on the 3d. The precipitation was a little above the average for the whole Territory, but was very unevenly distributed. The rainfall was generally heaviest in the north-central and northeastern portions. Frequent light thunderstorms occurred, and some hail, but not severe enough to cause much damage.

New York.—The mean temperature averaged 3° above the normal for the State, excesses occurring at all stations. The temperature was the highest on record at Waverly, Albany, and Rochester; it was more nearly normal in the southern portion, especially near the coast, than elsewhere. The average precipitation was 0.79 of an inch below the normal; deficiencies occurred at all stations, excepting Honeymead Brook, Setauket, and Plattsburg Barracks. The rainfall was the least on record for June at Albany, Erie, and North Hammond. The number of rainy days was above the average in eastern New York and below in the vicinity of the Great and central lakes. Thunderstorms were reported from several places on various dates. The greater part of the month was characterized by pleasant weather, nearly normal temperature, and an absence of severe storms. A brief but severe heated term occurred during four days at the beginning of the month, and a second, but less intense, warm wave passed over the State during the second week; but, with these exceptions, the

temperature remained remarkably near the normal. The rainfall was lighter than usual, especially in the central and northwestern counties, but drought conditions obtained only during the first and second weeks, the precipitation being generally sufficient for the crops throughout the remainder of the month.

North Carolina.—The interesting feature of the month was the extremely warm weather of the first few days, the maximum temperature exceeding 100° at many stations, and breaking the record for the first decade in June. Low minimum temperatures occurred on the 18th, with light frost in the mountain section. The mean temperature, 74.5°, was just about normal; the highest daily was 103° on the 3d, and occurred at Littleton and Saxon; the lowest, 37°, on the 18th at Linville. The precipitation, 3.53 inches, was 0.81 of an inch below the normal. The rainy periods extended from the 5th to the 6th, 10th to 16th, and 21st to 30th. The greatest deficiency occurred in the eastern and western districts. There were unusually few hailstorms, and, though several cases of damage or death by lightning were reported, few of the thunderstorms were severe.

North Dakota.—The State has been favored with much more than the usual amount of precipitation, which was well distributed, the excess amounting to about one-fourth of the normal. The rainfall for the month was 4.67 inches, or 1.14 inches above the usual amount. The mean temperature, 59.7°, is 3.9° below the normal and 9° lower than the corresponding month of last year. Frosts have in a few instances damaged vegetables and late-sown grain. Hail fell in a few localities and prostrated the growing crops, but, as it was early in the season, they recovered.

Ohio.—The mean temperature of the southern section was 74.1°; middle section, 72.2°; northern section, 69.8°, and of the State, 72.0°. These means are above the averages for the sections and State, 2.2°, 2.3°, 0.7°, and 1.7° respectively. The maximum for the month was 105°, on the 4th, at Milligan, and is the highest maximum on record for June. The minimum, 29°, occurred on the 7th at New Waterford and Norwalk, and is as low as the previous record. The mean precipitation for the southern section was 2.69 inches; middle section, 2.27; northern section, 2.44; and for the State, 3.87. These means are below the averages for the sections and State, 1.34, 1.55, 1.33, and 1.40 inches, respectively. The greatest monthly precipitation was 5.41 inches at Upper Sandusky, and the least, 0.64 of an inch, at Wauseon. Thunderstorms occurred on many dates. Hail fell on the 4th, 14th, 21st, 22d, 24th, and 26th. Light frosts occurred on the 5th, 6th, and 7th.

Oklahoma.—The average temperature was 77.3°, or 2.1° above the normal. The maximum, 105°, was reported from Ponca on the 25th, and the minimum, 48°, at Sac and Fox Agency on the 7th. The average precipitation was 5.78 inches, an amount in excess of the normal by 2.65 inches. The greatest amount that fell at any one station was 11.54 inches, at Mangum, and the least, 2.41 inches, at Fort Reno. The month for the most part has been of a seasonable nature, and at the close prospects are daily growing better for such crops as were not entirely ruined by the previous dry weather. Considerable late corn, cane, and cañon corn were planted during the latter days of the month. Late vegetables, vines, fruits, etc., have revived since the rains.

Oregon.—This has been the hottest and driest June in 7 years. The mean temperature for the State, 60.2°, was 1.7° above the average. There was a decided excess of heat in every section of the State except the coast section, where a deficiency of 0.5° is noted. The maximum temperature was 102° at Mount Angel on the 26th, and the minimum, 19°, at Crook on the 1st. Not since 1888 has Oregon experienced such a dry June. The average precipitation for the State was only 0.38 of an inch, or 19 per cent of the usual precipitation. In every part of the State there was very much less rainfall than usual, the greatest departure from the normal conditions being on the coast. The weather was very favorable for field work. At the close of the month haying was in progress in many counties with good yields.

Pennsylvania.—The average temperature was 71.4°, 2.1° above the normal. The highest recorded, 104°, occurred at Logania on the 2d, and the lowest, 32°, at Saegerstown, on the 6th. The average precipitation for the State during the month was 3.50 inches, 0.46 of an inch less than the usual amount. The largest monthly rainfall, 9.21 inches, was reported from Chambersburg. A few sections of the State suffered from drought the middle of the month.

Rhode Island.—(See *New England*.)

South Carolina.—The temperature was highest on the first four days, with maxima over 100° in a considerable portion of the State; this is greater than ever before recorded in the first decade of June. The average mean temperature, 78.2°, was 0.7° in excess of the normal; the departure was generally less than 1° in the interior, and practically nothing on the coast. There was a decided deficiency in the rainfall over a large portion of the State; but over a small portion of the north-central counties there was a slight excess: the average amount for the State, 3.04 inches, being 64 per cent of the normal. The greatest fall for the month, 7.04 inches, occurred at Camden, and the least, 0.25 of an inch, at Shaw's Fork.

South Dakota.—The mean temperature was 63.7°, or 1.6° below the normal. The highest, 103°, was reported from Cherry Creek on the 14th and 22d, and the lowest, 27°, from De Smit on the 28th and 29th. The average precipitation for the State was 4.39 inches, 0.73 of an inch in excess of the usual amount for June; the greatest amount, 7.55 inches, being recorded at Aberdeen, and the least, 2.41 inches, at Cary. A trace of snow occurred at Silver City on the 3d, and at Cross on the 3d and 17th. A destructive hailstorm occurred in Charles Mix County on the 22d, doing much damage to crops over a large area. Local hailstorms did some damage elsewhere during the month. On the 22d a number of horses were killed by lightning in the vicinity of Webster. Except where severe hailstorms occurred the weather conditions were favorable to crops.

Tennessee.—The month was characterized by very high temperature during the early days, and by a deficiency in the rainfall. This deficiency of precipitation proved disastrous to some of the growing crops in many sections, but the larger percentage of sunshine was favorable to the work of harvesting wheat and saving the early crop of hay. The average temperature was 75.3°, only 1.1° above the normal. The highest observed temperature was 102°, reported from Arlington on the 2d, and from Elizabethton and Brownville on the 3d, and has been equaled but once in thirteen years—June 29 and 30, 1890. The lowest, 46°, was reported from Rugby. The average amount of rainfall was 2.62 inches, 1.46 of an inch less than the usual amount. The heaviest fall, 5.69 inches occurred at Chattanooga, and the least 0.70 of an inch at Ashwood.

Texas.—The mean temperature for the State averaged 0.7° below the normal. It was about normal, or slightly above, over the southeastern portion of central Texas and the extreme northeastern portion of the southwest section, while in other portions of the State there was a general deficiency ranging from 0.1° to 1.9°, except in the western portion, where the departure was greater, with a deficiency of 4.4° in the vicinity of El Paso. The maximum temperature, 105°, was recorded at Camp Eagle Pass on the 15th, Fort Hancock on the 24th to 26th, and at Midland on the 22d; the minimum, 40°, at Fort Hancock on the 19th. The coolest weather, however, prevailed from the 3d to 7th, when minimum temperatures were recorded at nearly all stations. The precipitation averaged 2.16 inches above the normal. The greatest monthly rainfall, 12.84 inches, was recorded at Victoria, and the least, 0.00, at Sierra Blanca. Hail was reported on the 16th, 18th, 25th, and 29th. That on the 25th did some damage to crops, and injured the roofs of some buildings in Haskell and Shackelford counties. It is stated that at Haskell the hailstones were very large and killed some grown cattle. Two horses were killed by lightning on the 1st, near Mount Blanco.

Utah.—The mean temperature for the Territory was 62.8°, or 5.5° below the normal. The highest temperature was 106° at St. George on the 23d, and the lowest, 18°, at Soldier Summit on the 17th. The average precipitation was 0.43 of an inch, or about 0.32 of an inch below the normal. The greatest monthly amount, 1.50 inches, was recorded at Orton and Pahreah, and the least, a trace, at Deseret. Killing frost was reported on the 4th, 5th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 23d.

Vermont.—(See *New England*.)

Virginia.—The month opened with unusually high temperatures, which continued until the 5th, followed by decidedly cooler weather; other warm periods were the 14th, 19th to 21st, 23d to 26th, and 30th. The coolest periods were the 7th to 9th and 17th to 19th. The highest temperature was 104° at Nottaway on the 4th, and the lowest, 42°, at Monterey on the 18th. The total amount of precipitation averaged slightly below the normal for the State; it was heaviest on the coast and in the tidewater section, and was generally lightest from around Petersburg and the James River Valley to the middle West Virginia border counties.

Washington.—The month was one of remarkably even temperatures and dry weather, with an abundance of sunshine. The rainfall throughout the State was far less than for any June on record, being only half as much as for the corresponding month in 1892. In the western section the crops did not suffer from the scarcity of rain, but in the eastern section it was different. The severe frost of the 14th in the eastern section did much damage to wheat and vegetables in some of the counties. A thunderstorm was reported on the morning of the 29th.

Wisconsin.—The mean temperature was 67.6°, or 2.6° below the normal. The highest temperature reported was 98° at Crandon on the 1st, and the lowest, 25°, at Bayfield, also on the 1st. The warmest days were the 1st, 9th, 10th, and 25th, while the lowest temperatures occurred at most stations on the 6th. The average rainfall for the State was 2.84 inches, or 1.18 inches less than the usual amount for June. The dates of greatest rainfall correspond closely to the warmest days, being the 2d, 9th, 17th, and 25th. The northern portion of the State received nearly, if not quite, the usual amount, while in the central and southern counties there was a deficiency of from 1 to 2 inches.